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MANY SHIPS

Notable Gathering of European War Vessels in Turkish Waters

Greece, Russia, Italy and Great Britain send fleets to observe movements of France in her hostile demonstration against the Sultan—Expectations for today.

PARIS, Nov. 4—Dispatches from Rome assert that the second division of the Italian Mediterranean squadron, which left for Turkish waters with the supposed object of counterbalancing the French naval demonstration, will join the first division, which has been cruising in the eastern Mediterranean for some time.

It appears, also, that the Greek warships Psara, Hydra, Spetsai, and Eurotas are now at Smyrna, where is also the Russian Mediterranean squadron.

It is believed that the British squadron now at Piraeus, Greece, will be ordered to proceed to Beirut, Syria.

M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, telegraphed M. Bapst, councillor of the French embassy in Constantinople, directing him—so it is authoritatively stated—to present today to Tewfik Pascha, Ottoman minister of foreign affairs, a note, asking how the Turkish government proposes to pay the Lorando claim, and demanding the execution of the Sultan's irade dealing with the matter.

The note will also request satisfaction regarding the rights of France, which are defined in various capitulations and treaties, and which in some cases have not been respected, and in others have been encroached upon by Turkey.

Admiral Caillard is expected to reach his destination today. The foreign office has received no news from him since his division left the other divisions of the Mediterranean squadron en route for Turkish waters five days ago.

It is pointed out that the absence of news is not surprising, as the instructions to Admiral Caillard were to steer due south, and to avoid passing in sight of Bonifacio, Corsica, or traversing the strait of Messina, in order to prevent his movements being signaled. The vessels of the division carried only a normal supply of coal, but this would be much more than sufficient to enable them to steam 1,500 miles, the estimated distance they must cover before reaching their destination.

It is expected that Admiral Caillard will be joined en route by the torpedo cruiser Condor, which is stationed in Cretan waters, and may be met by the torpedo dispatchboat Vautour, stationed at Constantinople. It is also probable that the armored cruiser Admiral Charner, which arrived at Port Said Oct. 31 from the far east, is being held there in order to join Admiral Caillard if needed. It is further reported that three other warships are held in readiness at Toulon to re-enforce him should their presence be necessary.

AMERICANS AHEAD

New Yorkers to Build First Electric Rail-Way in London.

LONDON, Nov. 5—English engineering contractors are charged to learn that the first three electrical tramways in the metropolitan area of London are to be built by Americans. The London county council today accepted a bid of the J. G. White company of New York of \$860,000 to lay thirty miles of tracks and build conduits for the first instalment of the county council's projected network of

electrical lines. The rails are to be furnished by the Lorraine Steel company of Ohio. This is a complete surprise to the British, since they understood that English rails would be given the preference.

England promises to be a paradise for electrical companies during the next five years. The London county council alone is planning to expend \$50,000,000 in tramways in addition to carrying out extensive lighting projects. Germans and Americans threaten to absorb the bulk of this work, to the great annoyance and disgust of English firms.

POLITICS BARRED

Best Available Man to Succeed the Late Judge Woods.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5—The president may, before the end of this week, appoint a United States circuit judge, to succeed the late William A. Woods. The list of applicants for the place is on his desk, and he also has before him the names of five or six Indiana lawyers who are not candidates.

There is every reason to believe that the president intends to make the appointment without any reference to any political agreements or recommendations from politicians that may be made.

He has said to men who have talked with him on the subject that he regards the office of the United States circuit judgeship one of too much dignity and authority to be mixed in any way in politics.

An Indiana lawyer who has had at least two conferences with the president on the subject, both at the invitation of the president, said that he believed the president would not under any consideration be a party to a political agreement in making this appointment.

From all accounts the president has for ten days been trying to find the best man in Indiana for the place and it is said that the appointment will be made as soon as he can make up his mind. Before a final decision is reached the attorney-general will be consulted. Since the intimation came that the president might make the appointment without any reference to recommendations from politicians, many letters setting out the good points of different men have been received at the White House.

BALLOON WAS DIRIGIBLE.

Dumont Awarded the prize for Circling Eiffel Tower with Airship.

PARIS, Nov. 5—The committee of the Aero club, by a vote of 12 to 3 yesterday, proclaimed M. Santos Dumont, the Brazilian aeronaut, the winner of the prize of 100,000 francs offered by M. Deutsch for a dirigible balloon. The vote was preceded by a warm discussion. Count Dion, who presided, while eulogizing the courage of M. Santos Dumont, contended that he had not won the prize owing to the time limit.

Prince Roland Bonaparte, on behalf of the special committee which watched the contests, declared that M. Santos Dumont had materially and morally won the prize because a new regulation as to the time limit was never officially indorsed by the Aero club.

To Change Dummy Clocks.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 5—Denver jewelers have begun a movement to change the time marked by the hands on dummy clocks to 3:55, the hour at which President McKinley was assassinated. The hands of dummy clocks the country over have for over 30 years pointed to 8:18, the hour at which Wilkes Booth shot President Lincoln. The local jewelers' association will try to make the movement national in extent.

SMYRNA SEIZED

Such Is the Rumor from Paris by Way of London.

Turkey Calls on Great Britain for Protection Against France Under an Old Treaty—French Minister States Causes of Present Demonstration.

PARIS, Nov. 5—"The porte has asked Great Britain," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris, "to fulfill the terms of the convention of 1878, whereby, in exchange for the island of Cyprus, Great Britain guarantees the integrity of the Sultan's Asiatic possessions."

"The port claims, under this convention, that Great Britain should protect Asiatic Turkey against attack by France, and suggests that Great Britain should send a squadron to the Levant for that purpose."

LONDON, Nov. 5—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail declares he understands that dispatches have been received at the French capital announcing that Admiral Caillard's division of the French Mediterranean squadron has arrived at Smyrna and seized the customs.

PARIS, Nov. 5—The French government is not disposed to discontinue the hostile demonstration against Turkey notwithstanding the porte's assurances that all claims will be acknowledged and prompt settlement made. It is desired that acts be substituted for promises before the fleet will be recalled.

M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs, speaking in the French house of deputies yesterday said:

"Unless parliament arrests our action, the government wishes to show that France, after exemplary patience, has other things to oppose to the long and persistent refusals to do justice than simple observations. The government intervened in the quays question in order to get Turkey to fulfill her engagements. If the government had not done so there would have been an end of the numerous enterprises which France had created in Turkey, in the shape of railroads, roads, lighthouses, and banks."

"The porte has also persisted in its refusal to reimburse Tubini and Lorando, in spite of the decrees of the tribunals in their favor. The government will now present to the porte demands which are in conformity with its conscience, and which can be sustained in perfect tranquility of mind before the whole world. The debt has been reduced by a large percentage, and the porte, in August, agreed to give satisfaction, but on the morrow these arrangements were forgotten and others were proposed. Our minister then ceased official relations with the porte. There was no ultimatum, but the cessation of relations indicated that the government took the porte's word seriously, and that it intended that the engagements entered into should be respected, but reserved to itself fixing the moment for their execution."

"Our rights are certain and nobody will dispute them. Our action is legitimate and nobody can take umbrage at it, and as our patience has been long, so our action must be more resolute."

Bank Robber Suicides.

LONDON, Nov. 5—Yesterday afternoon a man named Launcecombe entered the Kennington branch of the London and South-western bank and shot the cashier dead. He then called upon the clerks to deliver the contents of the till. A clerk grappled with the robber who, finding that escape was impossible, shot himself. Another clerk was wounded in the struggle.

REPUBLICANS GAIN GENERALLY

Some Notable Results of Tuesday's Elections—Tammany Knocked Clean Out—Heavy Increases in Ohio and Iowa—Bryan Discredited in Nebraska—Kentucky Democratic by Fraud.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 6—The returns from yesterday's elections, incomplete in most cases until tonight or tomorrow, are sufficient to show general results favorable to the republicans, Kentucky being practically the only fighting ground where democratic gains appear.

Seth Low, former president of Columbia university, and four years ago the citizen's union candidate for the first mayor of Greater New York was elected the second mayor of Greater New York by a plurality ranging from 30,000 to 40,000, defeating Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, the democratic nominee. The campaign was an exciting one, and the vote, though somewhat less than at the presidential election a year ago, was the largest ever polled in a municipal contest in this country.

In addition to the canvass for mayor public interest largely centered in the nomination by the fusionists of William Travers Jerome for district attorney, and Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, by the democrats, for justice of the supreme court in the territory contained in New York county. Jerome was elected by a comfortable plurality, and Van Wyck was defeated, running behind his ticket from 15,000 to 20,000.

Returns also indicate complete triumph of the Greater New York fusion ticket, Charles Vincent Fornes, the nominee of the citizens' union and the republicans for president of the board of aldermen, defeating George M. Van Hoesen, the democratic nominee.

Reports received from the various sections of New York state show that the republicans will retain control of the lower house of the state legislature, the number of republican and democratic assemblymen not differing materially from the figures of preceding years. Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Syracuse and Rochester elected the republican candidates for mayor by generally increased majorities. Croker is bitterly blamed by Tammany democrats, the result being laid at his door.

Geo. K. Nash was re-elected governor of Ohio by at least 60,000 and the legislature is republican by a working majority of at least eighteen. Republican gains are shown in all the large cities except Columbus, the home of both gubernatorial candidates, but the greatest republican gains are in the agricultural counties, notably in the democratic strongholds. The re-election of Senator Foraker is assured.

In Kentucky the returns show on their face a democratic majority of about twenty in the legislature, thus defeating Senator Deboe for re-election. This was the first election under the provisions of the election act which was passed to succeed the Grobel law. While the provisions are more stringent and seem to assure a fair election, all restrictions were overridden. Election officers were changed so that the democrats might have the majority and throw out all doubtful votes. In Lexington a number of imported voters, chiefly race-horse touts from Cincinnati, were used at the polls, and in many instances men of 23 and 24 years old had the assurance to enter the booths and impersonate men of 50 and 60 years. When challenged they stepped to the door "to get a witness," and when once there, fled. In other cities the same thing was practiced. Chas. F. Grainger, democrat, is elected mayor of Louisville by about 8,000 majority.

New Jersey went republican

by 10,000 on the head of the ticket, electing Franklin Murphy governor, and the legislature is republican in both branches.

The democrats carried Virginia, but polled only about 75 per cent of their vote. The negroes did not participate. Andrew J. Montague is the newly elected governor.

The regular republicans of Pennsylvania defeated the fusionists, but the figures cannot yet be given. The offices to be filled are too important to create much interest and a light vote was polled, accounting for republican losses.

Large republican gains are certain in Baltimore and in parts of Maryland and it is likely they have gained a majority in the legislature. The count is slow because of the manner in which the democrats caused the ballots to be printed in order to deceive the negro illiterates.

A. B. Cummins, republican candidate for governor, carried Iowa by 95,000, a gain of 40,000 over two years ago, and the entire state ticket is elected, with an increased majority in the legislature.

Massachusetts, as usual, was carried easily by the republicans. M. M. Crane being elected governor for the third time. Josiah Quincy, the democratic candidate, ran 10,000 behind his party vote for president last year.

Republican gains in Nebraska are indicated by all the returns, which are slow in coming in. The majority in the state will approach 8,000, though the republican state committee claims more. In the city of Lincoln the gains are larger than elsewhere in the state, notwithstanding Bryan's personal appeals to the people to stand by him.

A net republican loss of 2,500 in Rhode Island is due to the light vote. Gregory, republican, is elected governor by about six thousand. A light vote was also cast in South Dakota and the republicans won. No interest was manifested in Mississippi, the vote was small and the democrats had the only candidates.

Delegates to the first constitutional convention since 1818, were elected in Connecticut, republicans carrying 105 towns out of 168 in the state. Salt Lake City went republican by 500, much scratching being reported and a small vote cast.

Boom in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 5—A seven million dollar interurban railway combination of New York, Detroit capitalists organized here yesterday to build interurban railways in Central Kentucky. State senator Davis, of Detroit, is the prime mover.

John Bonnell Appointed.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 5—The president has appointed John R. Bonnell, of Crawfordsville, Ind., collector of internal revenue for the 7th Indiana district.

KNOX'S BAD LUCK

Fifty Thousand Dollar Fire Loss in Business District Sunday.

KNOX, Ind., Nov. 4—A disastrous fire visited Knox Sunday morning, and before the flames were subdued \$50,000 worth of property had been destroyed. The fire was discovered in the show window of C. H. Conrad's grocery at 5:30 o'clock, and before the chemical engine could be brought into use the flames had passed beyond control of the machine. A strong breeze was blowing from the south, and

within thirty minutes after the fire had been discovered the residence and book store of A. E. Ham, the bowling alley and billiard hall of Roy Conn, the hardware store of J. M. White, the grocery store of C. H. Conrad and the Knights of Pythias Hall, the ground floor occupied by Short Bros.' grocery, were on fire. They were destroyed.

All the buildings were frame except the Knights of Pythias block. It was built seven years ago at a cost of \$10,000, and was one of the finest castle halls in the state. It was three stories high, the upper room being used for lodge purposes, and the second floor for banquet hall and band room. Against the walls of the Knights of Pythias block the fire burned itself out, the walls standing until the flames had died down. During the progress of the fire the roofs of adjoining buildings, some of them a square away, were on fire.

A waterworks franchise was repealed by the town board at its meeting Saturday night a week ago.

Kouts Swept by Fire.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 6—The town of Kouts this county on the Pan-Handle railroad, was nearly wiped out by fire yesterday. The large grain elevator first burned with its contents, entailing a loss of \$12,000; next Potter's store building and the town hall caught and were totally destroyed. As they were frame buildings and in the center of the business portion of the village, and as Kouts has no sort of fire protection outside the impromptu bucket brigade, it took hard work on the part of every available citizen to save the larger part of the town. The total loss will reach \$16,000; partly insured.

ALLEGED BIGAMIST CAUGHT

Illinois Detective Arrests Prominent Valparaiso Manufacturer.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Nov. 6—As the Valparaiso accommodation train crossed the Illinois-Indiana line between this city and Chicago yesterday afternoon detectives of East Chicago walked to the front end of the smoker and arrested Andrew Knobel, aged sixty years, of Valparaiso, on a charge of bigamy. Knobel offered no resistance and was taken to the police station in Chicago and locked up pending the acceptance of a bond. He is a prominent resident of Valparaiso and one of the managers of the mica factory, the principle industry of the city. His family, a wife and two children, lives with him here and they as well as the people of the city in general are astounded by the arrest, as the Knobels have been among the leaders of local society. The detective said he had been watching every train that went over the state line toward Chicago for several days, waiting for Knobel to pass, as he had an Illinois warrant and fearing that owing to his social and political prominence it would be impossible to have him extradited.

Dunn Trial Closing.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 5—The state rested in its rebuttal testimony in the Dunn trial yesterday afternoon, and the argument was begun this morning with seven hours allotted to each side. Yesterday was taken up in the hearing of forty or more character witnesses, who, with one or two exceptions, gave Dunn a bad name for general moral character.

A Deadly Projectile.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5—The flying torpedo recently invented by Maj. Unge has been thoroughly tested with great success. It carries a distance of 4,700 meters (5,140 yards).

The details of this new invention are a secret, but it is said that Maj. Unge has given to the Swedish army the deadliest artillery weapon now in existence.

PLOT FOILED.

Revealed by a Woman a Conspiracy Is Nipped.

Rebels were to Set Fire to a House in Luzon and Rush on Soldiers with Bolos During the Excitement—Other Manila News.

MANILA, Nov. 6—A plot to massacre the American garrison at Moncada, province of Tarrac, island of Luzon, has been revealed by the wife of one of the conspirators.

Several of the town officials are implicated in the murderous scheme. The woman who revealed the plot hid a detective beneath a house in which the leaders of the conspiracy were meeting. Arrests followed and many incriminating papers were seized.

The plan was to set fire to a house close to the barracks after dark and when the soldiers came out to assist in extinguishing the flames 150 conspirators armed with bolos were to rush on the guard, capture their arms and proceed to massacre the garrison.

Lieut. Julien E. Cajoit, with a detachment of scouts, encountered a body of insurgents south-east of Catbalogan, Samar island, and in the fight which followed twenty-five rebels were killed, 175 houses were burned and 5,000 pounds of rice and 2,000 pounds of palay were captured.

Advices from Tacloban, capital of the island of Leyte, report that the presidents of various towns in the island have waited upon Brig.-Gen. Smith and complained to him that the people are unable to procure food because of the blockade that is maintained along the Strait of San Juanico. Gen. Smith replied that the strictest kind of a blockade would be continued until the people of Leyte brought in their guns and gave the authorities full information concerning the insurgents who infest the country. All the arguments of the officials of the towns were unavailing.

Gen. Smith has ordered the deportation of the wife of Gen. Lukban, leader of the Samar revolutionists.

Four native police officers were killed and their horses captured Monday at Baybay, island of Leyte.

Commissioner Wright took the oath of office as vice-governor. He will be acting governor during the convalescence of Gov. Taft, who probably will be unable to resume his duties for some weeks to come. The United States Philippine commission passed the treason laws, with slight alterations. Several Filipinos spoke against them. Newspapers here approve of the appointment.

The federalists are holding a convention to arrange for a petition to congress asking that body to grant autonomy to the Philippines, with a governor appointed by the president of the United States with veto power over the two houses, the senate to consist of thirty members, fourteen of them to be named by the governor and sixteen to be elected.

Schley Argument Opened.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5—The argument stage was reached in the Schley court of inquiry at the beginning of the afternoon session yesterday. Admiral Schley and Captain Sigbee occupied the morning session in making corrections of their testimony. Judge Advocate Lemly took up some time in introducing many documents bearing upon the inquiry. Mr. Hanna, associate counsel with Judge Advocate Lemly, opened the argument against Schley and is yet speaking.